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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Pursuant to a published call, inviting the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, "to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 13th, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capital on the 16th of March," a large number of said citizens convened in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and were called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon county, who nominated as temporary chairman of the Convention, Dr. Geo. M'Cook, of Allegheny county.

On motion of Col. Forney, Geo. Northrup, of Philadelphia, and S. R. Peale, of Clinton county, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Soliday, of Berks, submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention.

Some rambling debate ensued as to the mode of selecting the committee, when a motion was made that the Convention take a recess of ten minutes, in order to enable the several delegations to select a member of the committee.

But very few delegates having voted on the motion.

The President remarked that there did not seem to be a full expression of opinion in the assemblage, and he hoped that every delegate would feel it his duty to speak out boldly. There was nothing to be gained by cowardice, and he therefore hoped that every one would vote.

On the question being again taken, a loud response of yea was the result; and the recess for ten minutes, in order to hand in the names of the committee to select permanent officers of the Convention, was agreed to amid applause; and the Convention took a recess for ten minutes.

RECESS.

The Convention was again called to order, when

Dr. George M'Cook, of Allegheny, on taking the chair, said:—

Gentlemen, I return my thanks for the exalted honor which you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your temporary chairman. I see before me the intelligence and respectability of the State. Here are the independent men of our Commonwealth. It is not, therefore, any unreasonable presumption that your deliberations will be marked with prudence and wisdom. We have a useful lesson in the vile and bitter conduct of the pretended Democratic Convention of the 16th of March last. I hope that you will manifest none of their vindictiveness. (Applause.) Remember, gentlemen, that you are within a temple where our laws are made, and let us be guided by liberality and an even handed justice. I hope that the solemnity which is wont to surround this Hall will have its due influence upon this occasion. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I claim the proud honor of being one of the fathers of the Democracy of this country. (Applause.) I was deeply and permanently associated with General Jackson in the days of his glory; I was upon his electoral ticket in 1824, (long and continued applause,) and from that day to this time whatever of energy and vigilance I could command, and whatever of pecuniary means I could afford, have cheerfully been devoted to the best interests of the Democratic party. This it is, gentlemen, that will explain why to-day I stand here with silvered locks; one who has passed the grand climacteric of human life—who sees three score and ten just before him—this will explain why I have left my family and my home to come here and associate with you to promote the best interests of this Union. (Applause.)

The voice of alarm has sounded from the east and the west that our institutions have been ruthlessly assailed by the vilest and most reckless administration that God has ever inflicted upon a suffering people. (Loud and continued applause.) The faith of the Democratic party has been violated by one who came into our party not until 1828.—And here let me say, that the only curse which ever attended General Jackson's administration, was the appointment of James Buchanan U. S. Minister to Russia. (Applause.) I remember when he was clothed in the habiliments of aristocracy. That was the occasion, and ever has been, of his elevation to political power. And I want you to mark a solemn fact. In 1824, Henry Clay, John Adams and Andrew Jackson were candidates for the Presidency. The electoral college failing to elect, that duty devolved upon the House of Representatives. By a union of the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, and in defiance of the popular will, Mr. Adams was elevated to the Presidency.

In mentioning this I do not arraign the noble and great men whose names I have indicated. Their voices are hushed in death—their bodies sleep in the tomb; yet their patriotism shines out gloriously upon the pages of our history. (Applause.) What, however, was the result of the combination of the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay? The popular sovereignty of the Union was violated, and in 1828 an outraged and an indignant people rose in its might and majesty to put into the chief executive chair of the country, General Jackson. (Applause.) At that early day the principle of popular sovereignty was potent and jealous of infringement.—(Applause.)

Gentlemen, methinks our whole country is assembled here. Here are the good men and true from the valleys and hills, the mountains and plains of this Commonwealth, to denounce an infamous outrage perpetrated upon the National Democratic Party. (Applause.)

I did not intend to detain you at this length. One more remark and I am done. I have seventeen children. (Great applause.) When I remember the blessing of free government which I have enjoyed, it is my ardent desire to secure the continuance of that enjoyment for my children and my childrens' children. (Applause.) I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The committee to select permanent officers were announced as follows:

Jno. S. Dougherty,	Dr. E. E. Griesanar,
Jos. Dowdall,	James Gilliland,
Dr. G. L. Higgins,	James Sweeney,
Dr. Henry Orladey,	J. R. Durbar,
Henry Gingerich,	Jno. Martin,
Dr. Geo. S. Hays,	J. W. Ryan,
Samuel Harper,	Dr. E. L. Orth,
Dr. Geo. Nebinger,	Thos. M'Farland,
Geo. Northrup,	A. N. Meylert,
Jno. Sheridan,	Henry Reisinger,
Wm. Hopkins,	Capt. H. Walters,
J. M. Laird,	Henry F. Phelps,

Henry Gingerich.

Mr. Hickman said—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—I am glad to meet you—to join you upon an occasion so interesting and important as the present one. I heartily endorse the propriety of this convention.—The base outrage recently attempted here by the minions of despotic federal authority merits a stern rebuke, but not more than the weakness and heartlessness which conceived and commanded it. I love and admire the honesty and courage with which Gov. Packer has appreciated and discharged all his public duties. To him and his able and accomplished Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, are our thanks eminently due for a manifestation of that devoted patriotism which impelled them to consider their country first and consequences afterwards. It is not surprising, that political prostitution should condemn it. The popular affection, however, will be to them a shield more protective than fortresses of granite and of iron. But I desire to speak of other matters.

At this day, resolutions complimentary to the present national administration may be pardoned, when proceeding from official sycophants, but they can do neither good nor harm. The history of Mr. Buchanan's executive life has already been written, and too plainly to be obliterated by bribed eulogy, or to be misunderstood by the people of this State and nation. Neither politic conjuration nor party magic can make them forget the wicked violation of pledges, the arrogance of bloated power, the proposition of Congress, the profligacy of departments, or the rapid and marked encroachments upon popular constitutional rights. Judgment, final judgment, has been calmly and deliberately passed upon this treason to the democracy, this assassination of common honesty, and it is as irreversable as the decrees of God. It is wise, therefore, in this convention, to speak the truth plainly, and to avoid the folly of an attempt to cover up an audacious criminality we must all condemn.

By the action of the 34th Congress, the complaints made by the residents of Kansas were ascertained to be true. Although the South, by the legislation of 1824, was pledged to maintain the domestic sovereignty of the territories, a portion of their people from Missouri entered upon the soil of Kansas, and, by force and fraud, seized the law making power, stilled the voice of the majority, and enacted statues disgraceful to the age and nation. This fact, when legally revealed, made a deep impression upon the public mind, and Mr. Buchanan found it necessary, in order to carry the election in his own State, to pledge himself distinctly to the maintenance of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to defend the rights of those who had been thus ruthlessly despoiled. I will not pretend to indicate the particular weakness in his nature that induced him to turn the hand of the suicide against his own fame, as it matters little whether it arose from timidity, a fear of his enemies outweighing a love of his friends, a careless disregard of fair dealing, or a weak and puerile vanity. It is enough to know that he deceived all our hopes, turned with the blackest ingratitude upon that self-sacrificing friendship by which he reached the goal of his feverish ambition, and sought by all the means within the reach of drunken and staggering authority, to disgrace every man whom he could not debauch. Suddenly, and as by the touch of the wand of the magician, he became transformed from the sympathiser with down-trodden freedom, to the open and shameless defender of aggressive and law-defying slavery.

The halls of the national legislature were turned into marts for conscience; he published his interpretations of party principles and platforms with the arrogance of a dictator; and commanded his subordinates in office, and his coward slaves, to reiterate and proclaim his bulls of party excommunication against all who were rash enough to follow an independent judgment. These acts of themselves are enough to sever allegiance.—It would be an ill-shapen manhood which could tolerate them in silence. But because we denounce them, we are anathematised as rebellious. Sir, we will see where the rebellion will end. It will end in the supremacy of the laws; in the integrity of the constitution; in the purification of parties; in the sworn loyalty of executives; and the vigorous growth, material greatness, and eternal dominance of the North. That is where it will end. Popular sovereignty, invoked by the South, will be defended by *us*, and it shall unfold the veiled, yet dimly discovered destiny of this great republic. We are battling for the right, for the spirit of the institutions our fathers established; let us *feel* that we are doing this, and we will accomplish *the* victory of our century. Not a mere naked triumph at the polls, but the great success afterwards—the untrammelled self government of man; the dedication of a continent to consistent liberty.

Those who stop to talk of conciliation and compromises between us and the self-constituted oracles of the Democratic party, can have but a feeble appreciation to the condition of things. When you can harmonize light and darkness, integrity and corruption, the patriotic devotion of the private citizen to the principles of our government, with a tyranny worse than that of the middle ages, it will be time enough to cry "peace." Let this truth be made prominent—that there is an eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery. The constitution of the human mind and the human heart makes it inevitable; and the one or the other must eventually gain the ascendency. The struggle between them, but just begun, is now going on in our midst, and he is but a superficial observer who does not discover it. We have acted honorably—benevolently. For long, long years we have defended the chartered rights of our southern brethren; we have even conceded their exactions; we have given them all the advantages springing from unequal legislation: we have changed policy to suit their notions of interest; until having grown fat, they demand as a prerogative what we granted as a favor, and having found a President without affections, a sworn officer not afraid of perjury, willing to back their pretensions, they would now treat us as a common enemy. They have done more—they have gone farther; they come amongst us, and bribed cupidity with gold, ambition with promotion, and vanity with temporary consequence, to do violence to justice. Longer forbearance not only ceases to be virtuous, but it becomes cowardly and base. The North has rights, long in abeyance truly, yet not lost; we will save them; by walls of fire and blood, if needs be, we will save them.

In what I have just said, I would not be misunderstood; I know I cannot escape misrepresentation. I would resist aggression on the part of the South, not her constitutional guarantees; and I would force a plain, distinct, unequivocal recognition of the rightful claims of the North; nothing more, nothing less. Who can safely complain of this?

I wish I could stop here. If this were all of the accusation, we might forget the past in the exercise of a profuse charity, but unfortunately, we are not allowed to do so. A usurpation has been accomplished which saps the very foundation of our political structure. Mr. Buchanan has demanded an absorption of the powers of Congress in those of the Executive. To carry out his treachery to us, he has assailed the representatives of the people. He has bribed the venal, rewarded the aspiring, alarmed the timid, and deceived the honest. By such means was the Lecompton Constitution carried into a provisional law, in contemptuous disregard of the known will of the people upon whom it was imposed, and in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the organic act itself. The reason which prompted the commission of the outrage is too manifest to be doubted. It was to purchase flattery of the South; to force slavery upon the soil of the North; and to strengthen and aggrandize one section of the Union at the expense and hazard of the other.—Then, compliance with executive behests was the test of democracy, and to disregard them was apostacy.

More recently, however, when the recommendations of the President were thought to favor the manufacturing and agricultural States—when the propriety of a new tariff law was suggested—and when the so-called Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and even Cabinet officers, raised the voice of denunciatory opposition, it was all right, and rebellion became loyalty. And yet Pennsylvanians see nothing wrong in this; nay, they commend it. Chains never clanked upon the limbs of beings more servile and debased. We might, perhaps, be able to open their eyes to the truth, and loosen their tongues to utter it, by continuing them in office under a new administration, governed by a more benign policy. If parties with such plastic notions, shall be able to grasp the control of our government, then must the strong empire of the North be dwarfed to barrenness, and eighteen millions of white slaves here, be added to the four millions of black slaves yonder. That is indeed a strange illustration of the advantages of free government which proclaims a necessity for crushing out the inherent power of a people by fashioning their institutions for them, requiring it to be sanctioned, and yet allows and encourages a denial of law by which alone a bankrupt treasury can be replenished, and honest debts paid.

But, sir, we charge further upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan one of the main causes by which we have reached the point of national insolvency, a reckless prodigality in the expenditures of the public money, and a prevailing vice in the departments of the government. It is a gross mistake to suppose that our increased expenses are owing to an expansion of territory and the removal of our frontier. The administration of Mr. Van Buren, with an annual outlay of thirty-seven millions of dollars, was pronounced extravagant; now our expenses are close upon one hundred millions a year. But we have got used to talking of millions without stopping to consider the magnitude of the figures. Why, sir, all the horses and mules in this country, numbering over six thousand, would scarcely draw, in silver, the money required to foot our government bills for a single year. Do you enquire why this is so? I will tell you. We have abandoned our former and better practices. When Mr. Jefferson was President, he required honesty and capability in his appointees; now, subordinates are selected for their known lack of independence, conscience and will. There was a time, which our fathers remember, when to be the head of a department, a Secretary of the Treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, required greatness and inspired confidence; now a man of very moderate dimensions will suffice for either place. An ex-Governor or effete Senator will always answer for the position, provided he has the marks of gyves upon his legs, and does not know too much. I think we will be able to furnish one hereafter who may claim by a double title. I hazard little in saying there is now more money squandered and stolen yearly, than it required during the administrations of Madison, Monroe, and the younger Adams, to support the government.

There is not only no careful supervision of our finances, but funds are drawn, constantly, directly from your treasury to reward favorites, and to give approved shape to public opinion at the polls; in other words, to carry elections. The Secretary of the Navy, among others, may know something of this. If he should not, the Patterson letter, with the President's endorsement, may afford him information. Public property of great value is sold, privately and covertly, at a tithe of its worth; other is bought at almost fabulous prices. Navy Yards, Post Offices, Custom Houses and Mints, have been stocked, crowded, crammed, for weeks and months, with superannuates and idlers, and paid the wages only due to well-taught craft and deserving industry, for the mere purpose of overriding the legal voters, returning parasites, tumbler and trencher friends, to Congress, and publishing an attested lie to the world. These acts—these flagrant violations of preservative law and decent behavior—have all been endorsed here, in this place, in this Capitol, and uttered and published as true and genuine Democracy. God save the Republic! And knowing them all, and in the face of them all, the President himself, to whom but three short years ago we gave the fullness of our confidence, now bleached by age, and blanching before the frowns of an outraged and insulted constituency, cants and whines, in hypocritical numbers, over the degeneracy of the times, and in the expression of a fear lest elections should be carried by gold. Catching the sounds of lamentation as they issue from the open casements and portals of the White House, your Biglers, *et id omne genus*, move with the hushed and solemn tread of mourners, and shed gouty tears of blood.

The indefensible and destructive management of the Post Office Department, requires especially to be noticed. Within a very short period, for the mere purpose of enriching contractors, bestowing largesses upon sterile and uninhabited districts of the South, and acquiring power, the expenditures have been almost doubled—run up to the enormous sum of twenty millions of dollars—and the mail system made a by-word and a reproach. With new, extended, and expensive routes, without corresponding returns, sunk in fathomless debt, aye, paralised by burthens, its chief lustily cries for help and piteously begs the sinews of prolonged malfeasance. But upon whom does he call?—Upon those to whom the appeals is always made when money, votes, soldiers, or other effective help is required—upon the laboring thrifty—the "mud sills" of the Eastern, Northren, Middle and Western States. It is consoling to know we are good enough to pay, if not to receive. We are at least able, if not respectable. If we have not chivalry, we have fields, and farms and factories.—Let us then without whimpering, "split the difference." The "F. F. V's" or the "F. F. T's" shall take all the posts of patronage, and we will pay their debts. The plan proposed, by which we shall do this, is a very simple one. We have only to pay five cents, instead of three, on each letter we write, abolish the present "franking privilege," and, consequently, cut off the distribution of all seeds and agricultural and mechanical and political information from our people, and the thing is, in great measure, accomplished. And why not do this? To be sure *we* more than pay *now* for all *our* postal service, and these documents are highly prized by us, but do we not know that "*the* domestic institutions" is too poor to pay, and too ignorant to read. We seem to be prone eternally to forget that we were made for hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we would remember this fact, I think we could cordially unite with those who met here on the 16th ult., and join them in pæans and praise to the new American Monarchy.

It has become humiliating to pride to speak the truth, for it has become unfashionable, and almost incredible. Largely in debt, pressed on all sides by voracious creditors, with no present ability to pay, and with constantly accumulating liabilities, the President of the United States has shown himself incompetent to carry any measure of relief. Yes, this man and his Cabinet are appalled, terror stricken, and motionless in view of the natural results of their own policy. If it were permissable, I would recommend them to infuse a little of their Lecompton fire into the tariff recommendation:—

> "Instead of standing, staring altogether,
> Like garden gods—and not so decent either."

To blind our sight to its short comings, to cover up its disgraceful defeats, and to reconstruct its sinking fortunes, the admistration now proposes, by virtue of a transfer of the war-making power to itself, to visit chastisement upon feeble States for imaginary wrongs and by the acquisition of Cuba to extend the area of freedom gluttonized on slavery. A man self-made mad, and then self-destroyed—a Lear in rags, and not in robes—having lost the sceptre by the weakness of folly, clutches the flying air, and seeks to mount again, to power and influence. Vanity of vanities! there is no restitution for fallen greatness.

A few material inquiries may possibly present themselves, when we come to consider the propriety of the purchase of the vain and much praised "Queen of the Antilles," and of bringing her into our loving and lecherous embrace. In what way, by what mysterious means, with what magic key will you draw the thirty golden millions, demanded by the President as earnest money, and the hundreds of millions afterwards, from a strong box, empty as the heart of its keeper, and which is more secure in locking treasure out than locking it in? How far will a well regulated prudence determine us to go in entrusting such vast amounts in the hands of one who has already deceived us—in whom we have no confidence? By what legal secret will we be able to consummate a purchase of Spain, who has determined not to sell? And how can we better secure ourselves against those who, in league with the President, have sought to humiliate us, by adding to their power and extension, and by giving them the control of the Gulf of Mexico, as they may have it over the Mississippi.

I think I can school myself to love my enemies; but not better than myself. I can willingly admit my brother to an equal enjoyment of a common inheritance; but I cannot, when he does me violence and injustice, strengthen his arm so as to enable him forcibly to take it all. So, I can and will love my Southern neighbor. I will freely allow him an equal participation of all the fruits of our generous system. I will divide with him the temple of Liberty. I will shield him from the evil doer. But when he denies to me what I am willing to grant to him, and that which my title covers, I will not stultify myself and place weapons in his hand for my destruction; and I will never pay tribute for either his kindness or forbearance. Cuba may be important to the Union; I will admit that it will be so when we have just and equal laws, and honest officers; but before we acquire it, I desire to be informed whether any legislation can possibly be had as beneficial to Pennsylvania as the purchase would be to Tennessee or Georgia; and above all, shall I seek to know how, thenceforward, we are to be treated. For if I am a traitor, an unconscious and unrewarded one, to either thirty-three or fifteen States, I will not add to the enormity of my offence, by extending the number of States against which my guilt must operate.

I have stated as concisely as I could, my judgment of the management of the government for the last two years. I trust I have made it plain and distinct. I have not descended to minute particulars; the proof of my declarations having become matter of enduring record has rendered it unnecessary to do so. I leave it before you and the country, as a full justification for our present course, and as the reason for our settled determination to refuse to be indentified with movements we both deplore and despise. Desiring to be fair we cannot tolerate deception. Sustaining right, we must denounce usurpation. Asking justice, we cannot inflict a wrong.—Economy is not presented to us as a choice, it is forced upon us as a necessity; and having been trained in a system of politics that we love, and taught to regard purity as essential to power, it is too late in our lives to turn demagogues to maintain majorities, or to barter smiles from rotten rule. It is true that [illegible]wed and continued denunciation and proscription are likely to be our reward for [illegible] choice we make, but I cannot avoid hinting to those who suppose they have throttled the wolf, that they may have only cuught him by the ears.

It is told that when the Belvidere Apollo was in the Louvre, a lady of gushing and fascinating beauty came with each returning sun to look upon and love it, wreathing it with selected flowers, and clasping it in all the ardor of her youthful heart. Days and weeks and months rolled on, until at last the cold and stony figure turned her warm blood to ice, and she was found dead, with her face buried in her hand, and leaning against it. Sir, *we* may be too ideal, and look for a perfection which nature does not furnish. Like the daughter of the Baron, we may bestow the jewels of the heart where their value can never be appreciated, and our last pulse may beat as we kneel in absorbing and silent adoration before the symbol of a god. If such must be, we may well claim, at least, a generous sympathy, for that form once had brain, and heart, and life, and power. In the days of Jefferson it was wise and creative, in the days of Madison brave and benevolent, and in the days of Jackson commanding and resistless. Then it was the awe inspiring guardian of Liberty—American Democracy—inviting championship, and holding in its hand the olive branch of peace and the thunderbolt of war.

But, sir, we will not die, but live. We have Aristotle's hope, the dreams of waking men, and their appalling interpretations shall be written out in letters of fire upon walls of adamante. It shall be read of all men, from the Aroostook to the Golden Gate. You have it—truth in a whisper shall confound the lie from a trumpet; and a naked child shall tread upon the armored giant leading the hosts marshalled against the advancing civilization and righteous government of man.

Look not back, we have learned the past; but onward, onward, with steady eye and unwavering step. The goal is before you! You will remember that when Orpheus lost Eurydice, he followed her even into the abode of Hades, where, by the power of his lyre, he won her back, but it was enjoined upon him that he should not look upon her until he had arrived in the upper air. At the very moment they were passing the fatal bounds, it is said his love overcame him, and looking around to know that she was following him, she was caught back into the infernal regions. The story embodies a pregnant moral. If you would regain the loved and the lost, then forward! forward!!

I am done. If I have been dull, you will pardon me. If I have inspired a single patriotic thought or feeling, I have my reward.

The Chairman of the committee on permanent officers made the following report:

President.

ALEXANDER M'KINNEY, Westmoreland.

Vice Presidents.

Wm. E. Lehman,	James Burns,
John Sherry,	Dr. Levi Hull,
A. Warthmen,	Col. R. T. Haslitt,
D. Webster,	Thomas Bingham,
Dr. Wm. Squires,	Thomas M'Connel,
J. T. Worthington,	Dr. John Collogan,
Jno. Schwartz,	Geo. T. Gilmore,
Jno. Holeway,	Geo. H. Negley,
H. L. Cake,	Edward D. Grant,
E. N. Willard,	M. Douglass,
H. Sherwood,	Jos. Morris,
Dr. C. Canfield,	—— Gibson,
Col. M. T. Reynolds,	J. R. Nicholson,
Dr. R. B. M'Coy,	Dr. Robert Brown.

Secretaries.

S. R. Peale,	John C. West,
John O'Bryan,	Joseph Hunter,
Arch. M'Bride,	I. T. M'Gonegal,
A. Green,	L. L. Cantwell,
Wm. P. Wilson,	H. A. Zollinger,
G. W. Pearce,	H. B. Masser,
John Harlan,	Wm. K. Piper,
Dr. H. Wadsworth,	Jas Leddy.

The President, Mr. M'Kinney, on assuming the Chair, remarked that he was proud to be called upon to act as Chairman of a Convention composed of such rebels as they were, but that he would assist in re-organizing the Democratic party and erect some such platform as was erected at Cincinnati, and after its erection Mr. Buchanan might, after due repentance, return and re-join the true Democratic party.

Col. Forney moved that a committee, to consist of twenty-five, be appointed to prepare resolutions and an address expressive of the sense of the Convention, which was agreed to.

While the President was preparing the list, a western delegate suggested that the Convention itself name the committee; which was adopted; whereupon

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:

Col. John W. Forney, Philadelphia; E. L. Willard, Luzerne; Col. Samuel S. Young, Berks; John C. Knox, Philadelphia; Thos. P. Campbell, Huntingdon; J. W. G. Wierman, Dauphin; S. C. Wingard, Allegheny; Samuel E. Keller, Lancaster; John H. Negley, Butler; Geo. J. Higgins, Schuylkill; A. C. Noyes, Clinton; J. W. Douglas, Erie; J. D. Breitenbaugh, Montgomery; D. Kistler, Jr., Westmoreland; R. J. Nicholson, Jefferson; W. W. Redick, Fayette; E. Ringwalt, Chester; John W. Brown, Dauphin; James Gilliland, Centre; Baily Thomas, Philadelphia; John Fannigan, Cambria; Dr. George Wessenberger, Philadelphia; William S. Hurlock, Berks; Charles Barnet, Allegheny; L. S. Cantwell, Armstrong.

Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon, offered the following resolution, which was, on his motion, referred to the committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That a General State Central Committee, to consist of ——, be appointed, who are hereby instructed to call a General State Convention, to nominate a State ticket for our support at the ensuing October election, and to perform such other functions as appertain to the duties of Democratic State Central Committees.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Lehman, Philadelphia, stated that he had understood the committee on resolutions and an address, were not ready to report; he therefore moved that the Convention take a recess for thirty minutes.

A delegate opposed the motion, and hoped the intervening time would be occupied by some gentleman willing to address the Convention.

The motion to take a recess was disagreed to.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Lehman, who in response proceeded to address the Convention in an able and effective speech which was loudly applauded throughout its delivery.

He was followed by Mr. Wm. Dunn, of Philadelphia. His remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Col. John W. Forney, from the committee to prepare an address and resolutions, submitted a long and well written address, which was read by himself at the clerk's desk. The resolutions are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That regarding this Convention as to all intents and purposes, a Convention representing the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic party, and avowing ourselves members of that party, upon those well known principles which have constituted its creed since the beginning of the Government, we are here to day to resist every attempt to weaken or to overthrow that creed, and to unite for the purpose of restoring, in all their vigor and purity, the great truths which have heretofore made the Democracy a conquering organization, and contributed to the enduring welfare of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention most solemnly declares its warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers, and that for this end it is our duty, and the duty of the Democratic party everywhere, to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can only secure its existence and the public happiness.

Resolved, That holding the General Administration responsible for certain grave departures from public duty and Democratic principles, we are bound to regard the Administration as having forfeited the confidence of the people, and to denounce it as unworthy of the support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That when the Democratic party in 1856 was solemnly committed in National, State, and County Conventions to the fundamental principle that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, were to be left perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, we entered into a solemn covenant, which, notwithstanding the conduct of faithless public servants, we hold ourselves bound to maintain at all hazards, and to carry out in letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the attempt of the General Administration to disregard this covenant, and in its stead to erect a despotic test to compel obsdience to doctrines subversive of Republican liberty, was not the work of the representatives of the Democratic party, but of men who had resolved upon the destruction of that organization for their own ambitious purposes; and that this repudiation of right and endorsement of wrong was fitly followed by a remorseless war of Federal power upon State Sovereignty, and by an arrogant proscription of all Democratic organizations and Democratic champions who would not follow the shameless example.

Resolved, That we deliberately and heartily re-assert and re-endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention; as well in the Territories as in the States, non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States, and that every effort to force the Democratic party of this country upon any other platform, should be rebuked as a preparation for lasting disgrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserving defeat in the second.

Resolved, That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying as it does, at the basis of all our free institutions, enunciated and accepted, North and South, by Legislatures and Courts, by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an obsolete Congressional rule, and re-asserted in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will forever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American Union.

Resolved, That we regard with undissembled indignation and alarm the attempt of the Federal Administration, backed by its dependents in the North, and the disunionists of

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIV. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 20, 1859. NO. 43.

the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine, that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1850, and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of slavery, but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and, per consequence, by the army and the navy; and that, regarding the resolutious of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 16th of March, as having accepted this monstrous heresay, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention.

Resolved, That long and consistently as we have advocated the rights of the South in the North, and solicitous as we are to preserve amicable relations with the people of that portion of the Union, candor compels us to say that we can never co-operate upon the declaration of a purpose to ignore and insult the popular voice in the Territories after all the obligations of the past; and that we appeal to our fellow countrymen, in that section of the Union, not to lend their countenance to a policy, the effect of which is to consolidate fanaticism here, and to place them inextricably in the wrong.

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to any and every attempt to disturb that adjustment, or to re-open the slave agitation—either by re-opening the African slave trade, or by the adoption of a slave code for the Territories by the action of Congress, when the people fail to do it for themselves, or in any other form whatsoever.

Resolved, That the welfare of the country imperatively demands a jealous resistance by the people of the corrupting influences of Federal power, whenever they are unwarrantably exercised; that we are keenly alive to the existence of the dangers which all the great statesmen of the Democratic party have predicted from the prostitution of the vast patronage of the General Government to the accomplishment of partisan purposes; that under the present National Administration, the worst fears of the patriot statesmen of the carliest days of the Republic, on this subject, have been realized; and that the events of the last two years have sadly illustrated the truth of the remark of James Buchanan in 1827, in his speech against the prostitution of Federal patronage to political ends by the Administration of John Q. Adams, that "the nature of man is the same under republics, and under monarchies. The history of the human race proves that liberty can never long be preserved without popular jealousy. It is the condition of its enjoyment. *Our rulers must be narrowly watched.*"

Resolved, That we are alike opposed to Northern and Southern disunionists, regarding them as natural allies, one to the other, each appealing to the passions and prejudices of its own section against the peace and harmony of the Union, and demanding Congressional intervention for its own section alone, contrary to the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

Resolved, In the language of Stephen A. Douglas, "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by local legislation; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

Resolved, That representing, as we believe, a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, do hereby most solemnly protest against the betrayal, abridgment, or mutilation of this great principle of the "majority ruling," applicable alike "to the Territories the same as to the States;" and we therefore reject, as an innovation and unsound, the resolution of the late Convention that abridges and limits the right of the people of a Territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come "*to organize their* State governments;" that we continue to hold to the fullest application of the principle to the Territories, and cannot but express our alarm and astonishment at its threatened entire destruction, as disclosed by leading Southern Senators in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, unless it can be obtained by such fair and honorable means as will be consistent with the dignity and fame of the Republic.

Resolved, That adhering to the theory of a frugal and economical administration of the General Government as taught by the fathers of the Democratic party, yet the necessary expenditures of that Government imperatively demand a revision of the present revenue laws; and that in such revision we are in favor of such a distinct recognition of our manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical interests as will rescue the Government from a resort to direct taxation and permanently protect the labor and industry of the country.

Resolved, That the administration of Wm. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, meets with our entire and cordial approval, characterized, as it has been, by an honest and careful guardianship of the interests of the people of our Commonwealth; and that we commend him, not only for his opposition to corrupt legislation, but, also, because he was amongst the first to endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty, which lies at the very heart of our free institutions, and because he has been most fearless in maintaining it; and that the attempt of the Federal administration to defame the private and public character of Gov. Packer meets with our most unqualified and indignant condemnation.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain the highest admiration for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the heroic Statesman and Senator of Illinois; that his great ability, his bold, manly and decided character, his steadfast adherence to the principle and pledges of the party, particularly in reference to the government of the Territories; all demand for him the thanks and continued confidence of the whole Democracy and of all true men.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the co-operation of Democrats of all the States of the Union in the great organized movement inaugurated at the State capital of Pennsylvania this day.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment by the President of this Convention of a Democratic State Committee, to consist of fifty-six members; and that the question of nominating a Democratic State ticket, and the call of another Democratic State Convention at the earliest possible day, be referred to that Committee; and that a meeting of said Central Committee may be called by the chairman or any five members thereof.

Mr. Forney announced that the address had been signed by every man composing the committee, and that they had instructed him also to report a series of resolutions which were read by him; and during their reading he was loudly applauded by the large crowd assembled.

Col. Forney moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, remarked that he believed this Convention was assembled here for the purpose of endorsing the course of Governor Packer; but he now found that they had assailed the ticket nominated by the other Convention, to which ticket he had pledged his support.

[Cries of question! question! question!]

The President then put the question to the Convention, "shall the address and resolutions be adopted?" and they were adopted with tremendous and deafening applause, only one "no" being heard, and that was given by Mr. Kerr.

After the resolutions had been adopted,

Mr. Knox remarked that he heartily concurred in the address and resolutions just adopted; and particularly did he endorse the resolution repudiating the ticket nominated by the Convention held here on the 16th of March last. (Applause.) The candidates were nominated by that Convention, and having accepted the nomination, it would therefore be necessary for them to look to that Convention for their support; a vote given for that ticket now would be an endorsement of the administration of James Buchanan, and consequently they would have to expect their support from that quarter.

Mr. Knox continued for some time in explanation of the course pursued by the Governor in regard to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. His explanation was most full and explicit, gave general satisfaction, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon, also made an able speech in support of the address and resolutions, and repudiating the platform and ticket adopted by the last Convention.

Mr. Reddick, of Fayette county next addressed the Convention in an able manner; and before closing, he moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, to ask him to address the Convention.

Mr. Knox stated that the Governor was unwell, and hoped the gentlemen who made the motion would withdraw it; but the mover refused to do so; the resolution was then unanimously adopted; and Messrs. Reddick, of Fayette, Hunter, of Allegheny, and Williams, of Philadelphia, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Cantwell, of Armstrong, was next called upon. He also responded and remarked that he also heartily concurred in the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention. He further remarked that he had once voted for the nominee for Surveyor General on the "bogus" State ticket, (Mr. Rowe,) but that he had never voted for the nominee for Auditor General (Mr. Wright,) and he declared by his God that he *never would* vote for him as long as he remained on the platform adopted by that Convention.

He was also particularly severe upon Senator Bigler, and said that he would not say that he had disgraced his position, but he would say that he had betrayed the people of Pennsylvania. He had once erected Bigler, in 1856, at Blairsville, as the leader of the Democratic party; but he would not now be engaged to beat the base drum, playing the "rogue's march" after him. Mr. C. continued in this strain for some time, and closed amidst deafening applause.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reddick, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency Governor Packer, reported that they had waited upon the Governor, who had desired them to express to the Convention his regret in not being physically able to accept the invitation.

Dr. Nebinger was next called out, and responded in an able and eloquent manner.—He was constantly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

Mr. Lloyd remarked that several eastern men had already spoken. He desired that some gentleman from the west, should next address the Convention.

Mr. Wingert, of Allegheny, was next called out, and entertained the Convention for some time with well timed remarks, and fully endorsing the address and resolutions adopted. He remarked that Pennsylvania had had but one President, and he was a dastard.

Mr. Northrup was the next speaker. He also fully endorsed the address and resolutions.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Garden---No. 2.

[For the Globe.]

The work in the garden now begins in earnest. The following are some of the seeds which may be put in the ground as soon as it can be worked.

Beets, sow early kind as soon as the ground can be worked.

Cabbage, may still be sowed for late crop.

Carrots, sow early kinds 1st April.

Cauliflower, sow and cultivate like cabbage.

Celery, for early, some may now be sowed.

Cress, or Pepper Grass for early, sow on a slight hot bed.

Siberian Vale, sow for early Spring Greens.

Kohlrabi, sow like cabbage to be planted out.

Lettuce, for early, sow as soon as the ground is in working order.

Onions, sow the seed early, in drills ten inches apart, and if thinned to three inches in the drills they will grow large enough for table use the first season. Plant out small sets.

Parsley, sow early, if the seed are soaked a few hours in warm water they will vegitate more freely.

Parsnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring, in drills 1 inch deep, and 12 inches apart. When two or three inches high, thin out to 6 inches in the rows. Sow in deep soil and hoe often.

Peas, plant early kinds as soon as the ground can be worked in light, dry soil not very rich.

Radish, for early, sow some as soon as the ground can be worked.

Salrify, or vegetable Oyster, sow early, in drills 10 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches in the rows.

Spinach, sow in rich soil in drills 10 inches, and thin out if too thick.

Tomatoes may be sown, but they will not vegetate until the weather becomes sufficiently warm.

Turnips, for early, sow Red top Strap Leaf, or Early Dutch, as soon as the ground can be worked.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Biennial flower roots should now be transplanted if not growing where they are intended to remain, such as, Digilalis, Foxglove, Campamila, Canterbury bell and others of this class. Lunaria, Satur flower &c.

Perrennials should now be divided and transplanted, such as Phlox of the various kinds. New England Asters, golden rod, pinks, daisies, sweet williams, columbines, chrysanthemums, cowslips &c.

Dahlias, Gladiolas and other spring bulbs and tubers should now be placed in boxes for starting.

Hardy annuals such as petumas, rocket larkspur scabious, lavater, portulacca, excholtria marygold mignonette &c., may now be sown.

Directions for cultivating flowers, vegetables, vines and fruit trees may be purchased in the form of a handsomely bound book entitled the "Gardners Manual" for the small sum of fifty cents. Every one engaged in gardening would find it a valuable acquisition. For sale at Lewis' cheap Book Store.

Why do not all gather around their homesteads the beautiful and useful things which persons unacquainted with the mysteries of horticulture would scarcely think possible? Those who turn their attention to it have flowers and fruits of their own culture the whole year round. And why do not keep up that beautiful communion with nature which tends so essentially to their happiness and comfort?

In company with a couple of ladies, I started out a few days ago, on a floral excursion for the purpose of gathering plants and roots of the beautiful wild flowers which are so numerous in our woods and fields. A ride of a few miles took us across the Warrior ridge and soon landed us at the door of a farm house. As soon as we entered the gate of the barn which entirely surrounds the house, our eyes were greeted with the sight of trees and shrubs and vines and flowers, all tastefully trimmed, beautifully arranged, and many of the flowers showing a profusion of bloom even at this early season of the year. Inside of the house the windows were embellished with roses in bloom, the cheerful daisies and the graceful jesticia. But these were not all the attractions of the place.—The quiet, though hearty welcome with which we were greeted made us feel at once at home. The two young ladies who preside over this establishment, their brothers and the kind old gentleman their father, know well how to impart that cheerfulness and pleasure to their home which makes it attractive. Flowers and shrubs and trees and birds and fruit without, and flowers and music and good cheer within, will make such an impression on the heart of the members of that family, that in whatever position of the globe their lot may be cast in after life, this one picture can never be effaced from their minds—the picture of their home, their childhood's home.

M.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
ARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., by G. A. Miller.

☞ Spring and Summer Clothing, by M. Gutman & Co.

☞ Notice to the patrons of the Mooresville Male and Female Institute, by H. A. Thompson.

☞ The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday last.

☞ John Rhodes, an old and wealthy citizen of Harrisburg, died on the 12th inst.—He was 84 years of age. He was for many years a manager at an iron works in this county.

☞ The Huntingdon Bank failed to get through the Senate. Our moneyed men may have better luck next time. Any extra change can be deposited with us, and drawn when King James is made President the second time.

☞ What does it mean? Since Geo. W. Bowman has become the organ grinder for President Buchanan, the motto, "*the Union must and shall be preserved*," has been stricken down from the head of the organ.

☞ The Sickles trial was commenced two weeks ago. Able council on both sides have been doing their best to confuse the jury.—The trial may be got through with this week—and the verdict of the jury will be—"Not guilty."

☞ It is amusing to see how honest the Buchanan press pretend to be since the adjournment of the Office-holders Convention. Previous to that time, they had nothing to say about the loss they say has been sustained to the State through the mismanagement of Governor Packer. If this class of presses would be considered honest, they might find a *few* figures Mr. Buchanan *may* know something about, which would open the eyes of the people. Millions have been squandered in every State in the Union in the effort to crush out the true Democracy. Give us the figures.

The Democratic State Convention.

In our last issue, we stated that we would attend the Democratic State Convention on the 13th, as a looker-on, and approve or disapprove of its proceedings, as we might think most consistant, with an honest purpose of sustaining true Democratic principles and the honor of our party. From the first moment of the organization of the Convention to its final adjournment, we were in attendance, and we know we speak the truth, when we say a more able, honest, enthusiastic, harmonious and thoroughly Democratic Convention never assembled in the State. Hundreds of true, tried and determined Democrats were there. The proceedings, a part of which we give to our readers to-day, will be read with interest. The Address will be published in our next—it is some columns in length, but should be, and will be, read by every man who takes the least interest in the political affairs of this great Union. The speech of Attorney General Knox will also be published—it is a triumphant vindication of Gov. Packer from the false charges made by the tools of President Buchanan.

Democrats of Huntingdon county, we know that many of you feel inclined to sustain the action of the first Convention—not because you approve the proscriptive and disorganizing spirit of that body, but because it was the "regular" Convention. We must be frank in giving you to understand that we cannot defend a *wrong*, no matter how high the powers committing it. And as President Buchanan has commanded, through his office holders and those under their control, that the great Democratic masses fall down and worship his political *errors*, we, as an independent Democrat, cannot do otherwise than defend the position taken by the honest masses of our party, and denounce the tyranny of the President and his servile sycophants, whose Democracy has ever been the almighty dollar.

We have taken our position, and have determined to adhere to it, and defend it, no matter what may be the pecuniary loss we may sustain by doing so. If we fail to convince all our patrons of the great wrong the President and his office-holding adherents have inflicted upon the once indomitable Democratic party, it shall not be through fear of the threats of the unprincipled politicians who would rather serve man than be a consistant Democrat. We shall not ask for quarters at the hands of men who can justify the political treachery and tyranny of Mr. Buchanan—and we shall look for none.

☞ The *Washington Union* has again changed hands, and the name dropped to give place to that of "*The Constitution.*" If the owners of the paper would name it "*The Lecompton Constitution,*" the people would have at first sight the true character of the concern. Geo. W. Bowman, former editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, but now superintendent of the public printing at Washington, the gentleman, who, last fall instructed the readers of the *Gazette* to defeat Porter for Supreme Judge, if he failed to endorse fully the Lecompton platform, has been placed in the editorial chair to give the "*Constitution*" political *character*. This is bringing very small potatoes to market, as Bowman has never been rated higher than a *very* common country editor. Just think of it—Bowman, editor of the President's organ!

DEVIL SNIDE RUPLY.—This gentleman, a fair representative of the unterrified Buchanan *wing* of the Cumberland Democracy was an out-side delegate to the late mass Convention, at Harrisburg. We like a bold man even if he should be on the wrong side, as we believe Snide to be. Snide "pitched in" in his own way, and made the fur fly. He attacked lawyers, judges, generals, common men, and even printers, and always came off triumphantly and full of glory, at least so he thought, and we will not dispute the question with him. As Snide closed the fight with us by subscribing to the *Globe*, and paying one year in advance, we wish him success, should he apply for the best office in old Cumberland the President may have to give to a faithful follower.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Nebraska Territory.

COLUMBUS, April 2, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—On opening my mail this morning, I found a copy of your valuable paper, which caused my thoughts to revert, even in this busy time, to the place of my boyhood, and as I see that one after another of my old associates are abandoning their lives of "single blessedness," how natural it is for me to exclaim—

"Oh! solitude where are the charms,
That sages have seen in thy face,"

but never mind, my muse is out of tune to-night, and you know in these days, poetry and love are inseparable. Some time ago, I paid a visit to Genoa, a Mormon town about twenty miles west of this place; it is the out-fitting point for the Saint, when bound for Salt Lake. The inhabitants number, at present, two hundred, but this number is at times greatly increased. There a great many of the uninitiated are made acquainted with the Mormon faith, which consists in hard labor for the poor, and tithing for the rich.—Tithing, in the Mormon tongue, signifies a paying over to the church, a part or the whole of what a person may have, at the option of the Elders. For sometime past, there has been considerable dissatisfaction manifested by the laity. They charge their leaders with extortion, drunkennesss and divers other weaknesses, that are peculiar to Mormonism. One of the postate brethern told me that there are only a few of the faithful in Genoa, who have arrived at that degree of perfection to entitle them to more than one helpmeet.—From what I could learn, a certain ordeal must be past through, or stipend paid, before this luxury can be enjoyed. This may be right enough, however, when we recollect that plurality in wives is the crowning point—the achme of perfection in the Mormon faith. "If," said a Mormon friend to me the other day, "you want to see poverty and misery in their brightest colors, come up to Genoa." The statement proved true. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants live in sod houses, without floors, chimneys or windows. They are poorly supplied with food and clothing, corn being about their only subsistence during the past winter. Fortunately for these deluded beings, they are about to be dispersed, in consequence of being on the Pawnee reserve. Some of them have already gone to other parts of the Valley. About two weeks ago, I had the pleasure of a trip to Shell Creek. After riding across the rolling prairie about ten miles, I came in full view of the course of this beautiful stream, as marked out by the heavy groves of timber all along its banks. No portion of Nebraska presents more inducements to the farmer, than does this beautiful little valley. Its soil is of unsurpassed richness, with a plentiful supply of timber. Squatters are fast pouring in, and in a few years, every acre will be under cultivation. Game, such as deer and elk, is quite abundant. While riding leisurely along, I came in contact with an animal that is here called a lynx. They measure, when full grown, from four to six feet in length, and from two feet, to two feet and a half high, and quick and cat-like in their movements, and dangerous to encounter.

The gold fever rages with unabated fury, train after train passes through here for the mines. They cross the Loupe Fork here by ferry, and ford the Platte at Fort Kearney.—Last Sabbath, a train stopped here. While walking through their camp, I saw on a placard, that very important command—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—Then came the question, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul." In a tent near by, I heard some one preaching, I paused a while and found the great question above referred too, to be the subject of his discourse. This speaks well for the Cherry Creek miners. As a general thing, I believe this to be the character of the emigration thus far.

W. N. Byers, of Omaha City, passed through here about two weeks ago, for the gold regions. He had with him a press, types, paper, &c. He intends publishing a paper, to be called "The Rocky Mountain News." Reports from the mines continue favorable. From the most reliable men, I learn that from three to eight dollars per day is a fair average at present, with a better prospect, however, in the Spring. Some of our Western papers publish exaggerated accounts, but the most credulous need not be deceived, if they give the matter a fair investigation, as there is plenty of reliable information circulated through the country.

Notwithstanding the large emigration to the mines, there are still some in whose eyes Platte Valley finds favor, and thus it will be, until, in a few years, this garden spot of Nebraska will be more densely populated than the valley of the Susquehanna. Let farmers and mechanics, young men especially, come here and work with the same energy, and use the same economy that they do in the eastern and middle States, and their fortunes will be made in a few years. Two years ago, this portion of the country was first settled. Now we furnish Fort Kearney with most of her supplies, such as corn, potatoes, beans, &c.

S———.

The Tariff---Specific Duties.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress a modification of the tariff favorable to Pennsylvania interest seemed to be certain.

Mr. Buchanan recommended a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties, The Buchanan press of Pennsylvania generally supported it. Senator Bigler lent the measure the aid of his powerful abilities. Great efforts *seemed* to be made to carry it. But it failed.

We say great efforts *seemed* to be made—but who that is in the slightest degree acquainted with the hypocrisy of the men who *seemed* to make the effort, can believe that they were *really* made?

It would be throwing great discredit upon Buchanan and Bigler, to suppose such a thing.

Why of what value to Pennsylvania would be her two "distinguished sons"—the one in the Presidential chair and the other in the U. S. Senate, and both illustrious as Statesmen and tacticians—if their united influence was not sufficient to carry through Congress a simple change in the tariff from *ad valorem* to specific duties?

It would be an insult to them, and a discredit to their constituents, to believe that they tried to carry it—and we will not insult the one or discredit the other by believing any such absurdity.

The plain truth is they did not want to change the tariff at all. They were obliged to *pretend* to favor it, in order to hoodwink their northern friends, and a bare pretence was about all they made.

Would Jackson, or any other spirited President, have retained a Secretary of the Treasury who openly and actively opposed a measure of so much consequence recommended by him?

What was Wm. J. Duane's fate? Prompt removal.

And yet Buchanan retained Cobb—and Cobb's hostility to the measure defeated it.

The Cabinet was not a unit—and Buchanan, on *that* question, did not desire to make it one.

Cobb is a Southern man—the South did not favor a change—and our *Northern* President who *wants a re-nomination in* 1860 *from the Charleston Convention*, would not offend the South, by a removal of his Southern Secretary.

He preferred a chance for re-election in 1860 to "Specific Duties;" and Bigler would sell the State at any time, and half his soul in—if he had a soul large enough to be halved—for a seat in the new Cabinet.

It is in *this* way we account for the failure of Congress to modify the tariff. The North has been sold, Buchanan and Bigler have been principal and agents in the transaction.

In any case affecting the interest of the South—the Lecompton question, for instance, or any other *negro* question—is there a solitary inhabitant of the country silly enough to believe that a *rebellious Northern* member of the Cabinet would have been retained?

It is very evident to us, and we think it will be to every one who will look at it through clear glasses, that "*adequate* incidental protection," (we believe we quote right,) to the interest of Pennsylvania will never be secured through the efforts of "Pennsylvania's favorite Son," or those of her "Illustrious Senator," while they have axe in hand to "bring to an edge" on the Southern grindstone.

We of Pennsylvania have been humbugged *by* humbugs for many years. We shall be wiser probably, by and by—and "bought experience" is said to be lasting and profitable.

Let this reflection be our present consolation.—*Harrisburg Democratic State Sentinel.*

Important Public Bills.

The Legislature passed important supplements to the Exemption Law and to the License Law of the State, which have been approved by the Governor. They are as follows: AN ACT relating to the granting of licenses to hotel, inn or tavern keepers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in additon to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern, and thereupon refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said court, such inn, hotel or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers; and so much of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1858, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the several courts of quarter sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other, in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns, as is given to said courts by the act relative to inns and taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia.

AN ACT relative to the exemption of three hundred dollars, and to the widows and children of decedents.

SECTION 1. Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the widow or children of any decedent entitled to retain three hundred dollars out of such decedent's estate by the law of this Commonwealth, and every person entitled to the exemption provided for in the act, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," may elect to retain the same, or any part thereof, out of any bank notes, money, stocks, judgments, or other indebtedness to such person; and that in all cases hereafter where property shall be set apart for the widow and children of any decedent, the same shall be appraised and set apart to said widow and children by the appraisers of the other personal estate of said decedent.

Gov. Packer and the Administration.

[*From the Erie Dispatch.*]

It is enough to make one's blood boil, to see how studiously the administration commanded, and how willingly office-seekers and office-holders done the job and packed the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, a few weeks since, with the sole view of sustaining Buchanan and his policy at the expense of Governor Packer and his administration. The candid man who can view Gov. Packer's course, must say that his administration is one of the most noble, manly and impartial that has been held since the formation of our government, and it is calculated to do more good, be of more service and fraught with greater results to the benefit of our commonwealth, than that of any of his predecessors. He has his own opinions and dare speak them. He has not acknowledged himself subservient to the whims of a superannuated, cracked-brained and childish President who seeks to rule or ruin his party.—He carries out the time honored principles of Democracy and wishes his acts to prove beneficial to those whom he governs. Yet the administration of so good a Governor as Packer has not suited the powers that be, and now the people whom it suits, must sustain him in his noble course.

☞ The last number of the Bedford *Gazette*, says:—

"On Tuesday our town was honored with a visit from Gen. James Burns, sr., one of the surviving soldiers of the American Revolution. This venerable man is now upwards of one hundred years and six months of age, and is still vigorous and healthy. He was at the battle of Brandywine and at Valley Forge, and subsequently was engaged in the protection of the frontier. Though a mere youth when in the army of the Revolution, he attracted the notice of Washington, with whom he was on familiar terms. His first vote was cast for Washington, and ever since the organization of the Democratic party, he has been a steady adherent to its men and measures."

WHIPPING FOR STEALING.—A man named Edw. Nyers, was tried at the Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., on Saturday, upon a charge of larceny, and the jury finding him guilty, he was ordered to receive thirty lashes on the bare back, which sentence was executed in the jail by the sheriff.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞The frost hereabouts has considerably injured the prospects of an abundant fruit crop.

☞The Court proceedings not being complete, their publication is deferred until our next issue.

Cow Killed.—A valuable cow owned by Mrs. Morgan, of this place, was killed by being thrown from the track by a freight train, on Friday last.

☞The report from all sections of the country, is that the winter grains are in good condition, and prospering finely. The prospect for a heavy harvest of wheat is very good.

I. O. O. F.—The anniversary celebration of the O. F., comes off at Alexandria on Tuesday next, 26th inst. Public exercises at 3 P. M., to be followed by refreshments and soiree in the Hall. The public are invited to attend.

Something New.—Mr. Wm. Summers is completing his arrangements for opening a news depot on the street, where all the best weekly and daily papers can be had fresh from the press. We hope he may meet with abundant success.

☞Our town was pretty well crowded last week—first week of Court—and those who called upon us will please accept our thanks.

The crowd in town this week is rather slim. Ditto, our receipts.

Admitted.—On Thursday last, on motion of J. Sewel Stewart, Esq., Henry T.K. White, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. White passed a highly creditable examination, both to himself, and the gentlemen with whom he studied. He is a young man of fine literary qualifications, and we wish him an abundant success wherever he may determine to hang out his "shingle."

Whitewash.—As this is the season when housekeepers are cleaning and whitening their walls, the following will be found to make an excellent whitewash:—Slack lime in a barrel or other vessel, then thin down to the proper consistency, adding a pound of salt to every five gallons. When cool, add about half a gallon of sweet milk, which will render it less liable to be washed off with rain. For out-houses and fences, if copper is added to every five gallons of the above whitewash, a very durable buff-colored wash will be produced.

Interesting Experiments with Locomotives.—A series of experiments are now being made on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, on the Mountain grade, under the supervision of W. J. Palmer, Esq., of Phila. The object is to test the capacity of engines of different build, to generate the greatest amount of steam from the least amount of coal, and to consume smoke. Five engines are being tested, namely: A "Winans' Camel Back;" one built by Norris and rebuilt by Baldwin, with Dempfield's boiler; one rebuilt at Altoona, with smoke consumer; one built by Norris, with Phleger's boiler, and one equipped with Gill & Co.'s smoke consumer, by Mr. Greer, master of machinery at Altoona. A train of nine cars, loaded, are being hauled by each engine from Altoona to the top of the grade, twelve miles. The amount of coal is accurately measured that each engine requires to make the trip. So far, the Winans' Engine has used the least coal, by about fifteen bushels. Last week a train of cars was tried on the Mountain grade with Loughridge's car brake. The train was handled very satisfactorily by the Engineer; a number of stops were made in very short distances on the heaviest grades. The Company are equipping their fast line engine and cars, with this safeguard to their trains. The results of the trials above noted will be made public in a few days, and will be looked for with no little interest.

Mr. Editor.—When I lectured on the subject of temperance many years since, I was in the habit of quoting from a long list of receipts, for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. This was the part of my address that usually "took" with the audience. In examining some old papers a few days ago, I found a portion of the paper, which, I supposed was altogether lost. It is but a fragment. I wish I had the whole of it; it would edify both those who sell, and those who drink the article.

One kind of gin or brandy is made up of, among other things, the following:

¾ pint of coloring matter; ¾ of the extract of orris root; ½ pint of cherry lawrel water; ½ pint extract of capsicums.

To make 101 gallons of good Jamaica Rum:

30 gal's Jamaica Rum 25 per cent over proof; 30 gal's Leeward Island Rum, 25 over proof; 20 gal's Rectified Spirits, 56 per cent over proof; 21 gal's of water; 1 pint of coloring matter; ½ pint extract orris root; ½ pint cherry lawrel water (poison).

The following mixture is frequently put into wines of the "choicest brands."

Bad brandy, cider, sloe juice, logwood, sal tartar, gum dragon, extract of almond cake, (poison), cherry lawrel water, (poison), gum-benzoin, arsenic. A bottle of New York port wine, was found to contain, 2 ounces of alcohol, 4 of cider, ½ of sugar, 2 of alum, 1 of tartaric acid, 4 of concentrated solution of logwood.

A party of Congressmen got hold of a demijohn of an article intended expressly for "congressional use," and after emptying the vessel of its contents, found in the bottom 1 quart of—*cockroaches*.

The drinks of the present day, are even worse than these. For to the above materials, they add *strychnine*. Young man, read the above, and then determine you will never touch a drop of the vile stuff. I only add that these receipts, and many others, I once had, were copied from papers found in the house of a New York manufacturer of wines, brandies, &c., after his death.

O. O. McClean.

Huntingdon, April 15th 1859.

Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, met in the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. President, Jno. C. Watson, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting, read and approved.

Committee appointed to attend the State Fair, not being present were on motion discharged.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That this Society will hold an Annual Exhibition this year, and that the time and place of holding the same be fixed by the Executive Committee, at the next regular meeting of the Association.

Resolved, That Israel Graffius Esq., T. H. Cremer Esq., and Major William Moore of West Township, be appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing a list of Premiums, for the coming Exhibition, to be submitted to the consideration of the Society, at its next regular meeting.

The annual report of the Association, for 1858, was read by the Secretary, and approved. On motion the Secretary was authorized to furnish a copy of the same, for publication, to the papers of the county.

The following resolution was offered by Gen. G. W. Speer, and after some discussion on the subject of recent mineral developments in this county, adopted.

Resolved, That in view of the present excitement occasioned by the alleged finding of gold ore recently in this county, a committee of three be appointed by this society, for the purpose of examining and testing the same, and to report to the society at its next regular meeting, the result of their observations—provided the same be accomplished free of expense to the Society.

Gen. Geo. W. Speer and John S. Isett Esq., of Spruce Creek, were appointed by the chair, and on motion, the President was added, to constitute said committee.

On motion, Mr. McAllister, of Centre co., was invited to address this Society and the citizens of this place to-morrow evening, on the practical operations of the Farmers' High School of Penna.

Adjourned to meet in this place on Tuesday evening, of the first week of the coming August Court.

JNO. C. WATSON, Pres't.

R. McDivitt, J. F. Ramey, } Secretaries.

Judge Knox.

The difference between James Buchanan and his office-holders and servitors generally, and Judge Knox, is this:

In Illinois, King James Buchanan and his corrupt office-holders, aimed to elect a "Black Republican" Legislature in order that Lincoln, an *Abolitionist* should be returned to the U. S. Senate, instead of Douglas, whose whole political life has been one of spotless *Democracy*; whereas, in the Chester and Delaware districts, Judge Knox advocated the election of Hickman, who ran as an anti-Lecompton *Democrat*, and was elected as well over his *Republican* as his *Buchanan Federal* opponent.

A very marked difference, indeed; and if the *Pennsylvanian* has not before looked at it in this light, we invite its attention to it now.

The *Pennsylvanian* charges Judge Knox with "infidelity to principles," meaning, of course Democratic "principles." We desire, nay, we defy, the *Pennsylvanian*, with all its reckless effrontery, and habitual disregard of truth, to point to a single instance in his political career, in which Judge Knox has shown "infidelity" to Democratic "principles."

Let us have no more loose assertions—no penny-a-line falsehoods—no graceless libels. Give us time, and place and deed. Otherwise, any further controversy on the subject would be bootless.

"He was not proscribed for his opinions," says the *Pennsylvanian*. In the sense in which this will be understood, it is not true. He might not have been "proscribed" for entertaining the opinions he did if he had sealed his lips. So might a Russian serf entertain democratic sentiments without detriment to himself, if he smothered them in his own breast. But what are opinions worth if the conceiver dare not utter them? What was Douglas "proscribed" for? He had not disorganized; he had not addressed *Republican* meetings; he had not stepped a hairs breadth aside from the strictest *party discipline*. But he did what was more unacceptable to Buchanan; he exercised *his right* as the representative of a sovereign State in the discharge of his *duty*, to *differ* on a measure of policy from that high functionary, and to *give expression* to his sentiments. It was not for *differing in opinion* from the President that Douglas was proscribed, but for *boldly stating the grounds of difference*. The tyrant—any tyrant can tolerate "opinions" adverse to himself so long as he does not know that such "opinions" are entertained. But he will not tolerate them when *expressed*.—Judge Knox, like Senator Douglas, was "proscribed," not for entertaining, but for *promulgating* "opinions." They would not have "proscribed" Judge Knox if he had not *spoken*—but, having *spoken*, he was condemned. This reveals to the public another idea and another phase of Buchanan Democracy.

☞David Mann, Esq., who many years ago was Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Bedford, at an advanced age, on the 15th inst.

The Two Attorneys-General.

[From the Lycoming Gazette.]

The disorganizers make much ado about Attorney-General Knox delivering a speech last fall in favor of Hon. John Hickman, the anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Chester county district.—That was an unpardonable sin in the eyes of a Lecomptonite. But there is another Attorney-General who did much worse things than make a speech in favor of a Democratic candidate for Congress, in whom they can find no fault. During Senator Douglas' campaign last fall against the combinod forces of the Republicans and National Administration, Jeremiah S. Black, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General, wrote letter after letter to Democrats in Illinois, urging them to defeat Douglas, and thereby elect Lincoln, the Republican. Was that Democratic? No; but it was Lecomptonism of the purest kind, and therefore a thing to be applauded by the disorganizers of Pennsylvania. If the disorganizers continue to force the matter upon the Democracy, some of the nice doings of Mr. Attorney-General Black, together with other members of Mr. Buchanan's Democratic (?) Cabinet, during the last Illinois campaign, will be held up for the inspection of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Some of the Illinois documents still remain on file.

☞Captain Hudson, of the Niagara, was once, says the Jamaica (Long Island) *Farmer*, a baker boy in Brooklyn. One day he chanced to be in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and the thought struck him, that he would like to enter the navy. So, going to the proper officer, he applied for admission. The novelty of seeing a lad alone, boldly asking for a place so often secured by political preference, or by the entreaties of influencial friends, attracted at once the attention of the officer, and he inquired, "What can you do!" The reply was prompt and decisive: "Anything that another boy can." He was told to call again, and a few days passed, and the place was given to the enterprising lad. Scarcely in his new position, he began to show marks of genius and aptitude, which out-did his associates, and step by step the baker's boy rose to influence and rank, and to-day he stands among the highest in rank and most influential in power of the great ones who compose the United States Navy. Such, in belief, is the career of William N. Hudson, commander of the United States steamer Niagara.

Methodists Expelled from Texas.—The Texas papers give particulars of the proceedings of several meetings recently held in Fannin county, for the purpose of taking measures to expel the members of the Methodist Church North, who are accused of being Abolitionists. At one meeting, a committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Bishop Jayne with a warning. They performed their duty on a Sunday, while the Bishop was engaged in the morning service in the Church. It was also resolved that the Methodist Church North could not be tolerated in Texas, and that it must be put down if necessary. A committee was appointed to draft other resolutions, to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., by Rev. P. Doyle, Mr. John Cahill of this place, to Miss Mary Kane, of Stone Creek, this county.

John is a lively boy, and we wish him abundant success through life.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, April 18.—There is little or no export demand for Flour, and the market is dull and unsettled. the sales being only to supply the trade at from $6,12½@6,50 for superfine and extras, and $6,75@7 ₿ bbl for extra family and fancy lots, according to quality. Sale of 100 bbls Rye Flour at $4,25 ₿ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, but steady and firm at $3,87½ ₿ bbl for Penna. There is a very little demand for Wheat, with sales of about 1500 bus Red to note at $1,50@1,56 for common to prime, and 2000 bushels Kentucky White at $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime quality, in store. Rye in demand at 85 cents, and not so much offering. Corn is dull and lower, buyers are holding off, and only about 2,500 bus good Southern yellow sold in lots at 56@57 cents afloat, mostly at the former rate. Oats are unchanged, and about 2000 bus Penn'a sold at 51@52 cents, as in quality.

THE undersigned would give notice to the patrons of the Mooresville Male and Female Institute, that he has agreed to take charge of the same. The next session will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May, proximo.

H. A. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Jefferson College, and is recommended as a thorough scholar.

April 20, 1859.*

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

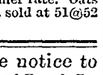
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,



Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORSE TAMER!

The most complete work ever issued, giving a full and complete explanation of the best known system of Horse Taming, by which the WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSE, MULE or JACK, can be subdued and rendered kind and true in all places, in one day, without striking a blow, by any person who will read this Book and follow the directions their laid down.

It also contains a recipe for changing the color of a Horse to a Dark Brown or Coal Black, and other recipes of great value to

HORSEMEN AND STOCK GROWERS.

☞Sent Free of Postage on receipt of one dollar, (or three copies for $2) by the author,

H. S. HALL,

Albion, Orleans co., N. Y.

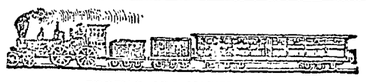
☞Editors giving the above, with this note, three insertions, calling attention to the same, and sending a copy of their paper to the Author, post-paid, will receive a copy of the Book free of charge. [April 13, '59.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.



SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves Huntingdon at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to Hopewell, where Passengers take Stages for Bloody Run, Bedford, Schellsburg, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves Huntingdon at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to Coalmont and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves Hopewell at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves Coalmont 7.00 P. M., Saxton 7.36 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 9.12 P. M., connecting with Fast Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent.*

April 13, 1859.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,

Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

Farrel, Herring & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street. (Jayne's Hall,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 Chestnut Street,
(Jayne's Hall,)
April 13, 1859–3m. Philadelphia.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by

JAS. A. BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of J. S. HUNT, late of Dublin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said dec'd., will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISABELLA HUNT, Executrix,
WM. G. HARPER, Executor.
April 6, 1859.* Shade Gap P. O.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!

ROBERT KING,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

The undersigned has purchased the right of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the DIRECT ACTION TURBINE WATER WHEEL, of Timothy Rose, patented September 20, 1859. This wheel has been successfully introduced in all the Eastern States, and some of the Western, and wherever introduced, has proven to be the most efficient and economical wheel for the use of water, that has ever been invented for Saw Mills, and driving other machinery where there is a quick motion required.

The important features of this wheel for saw mills, are briefly these: 1st. It is made of cast iron, and for that reason is much less liable to be troubled with ice, as the cast iron generates heat much quicker than the wooden wheel, and not liable to decay. 2d. Its cheapness of construction and the amount of effective power obtained from it. 3d. The manner in which they are constructed, being unlike all other wheels for saw mills, making it evident that they are easy of access under any circumstances for repairs, or anything else. The shafts and wheels can be taken out of their place without removing any part of the plum. 4. *Its great per centage of power* to the water expended, and its uniformity of per centage and power, when the gate is but partially raised.

This wheel claims a superiority over all other water wheels now in use for saw mills, inasmuch as a much larger per centage is saved in the power of propulsion, and works equally well under either high or low heads, and is a valuable power for those who find it necessary to economize in water.

All further information will be cheerfully given by the subscriber at Potter's Mill, Centre county, Pa., who is prepared to put in wheels at short notice and on reasonable terms. JOHN TODD.

April 6, 1859.*

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdics, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bago, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FARMERS' HOME,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.

April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING. GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JAMES T. WILSON, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN B. FRAZIER,
March 30, 1859. *Administrator.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d instant. The business will be continued by G. A. Miller, in whose hands the books will remain for settlement, and it is hoped those indebted will find it convenient to call soon. CHRISTAIN LONG,
G. A. MILLER.

Huntingdon, March 30, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1859,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859,

For sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FIRST RATE FLOUR

for sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Conn, July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off*. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. *Yours with respect.*

RUFUS PRATT

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bald. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.

Respectfully yours, WILSON KING.

O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-mar30'59]

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PUMP MAKING.

HIRAM GRADY,

Informs the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that he is prepared to make to order. Pumps, of the best wood, and will deliver them to any station on the Railroad.

His address is Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.

He hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

March 23, 1859.

BLINDS AND SHADES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, is the largest manufacturer of WINDOW BLINDS, and dealer in WINDOW SHADES, of every variety.

He is the Originator of all New Styles, and has a fine Stock to be sold at *reduced prices*. BUFF, AND ALL OTHER COLORS OF LINEN SHADES. TRIMMINGS, FIXTURES, &C.

STORE SHADES painted to order.

☞B. J. W. Invites Citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [march 23, '59–3m.

SELECT SCHOOL AT MARKLESBURG, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., will open for the reception of male and female pupils, on *Tuesday, April 19th*, 1859, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The school will have the advantage of a full set of Pelton's Outline Maps, together with various approved mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

Particular attention will be given to those who are desirous of becoming teachers. Lectures on the art of teaching, &c., will be delivered by the County Superintendent and other educators.

Terms:—From $4,50 to $6,00—one half payable in advance, the remainder at the middle of the session.

Marklesburg is pleasantly situated on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, eleven miles south of Huntingdon, in a quiet and orderly community, and a healthy neighborhood.

For further information, apply to

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Principal,
James Creek, P. O.,
Huntingdon co., Pa.

References:—Albert Owen, County Superintendent; A. W. Benedict and Wm. Colon, Esqs., Huntingdon; Mr. Henry McKibbon, Alexandria; Mr. Milton H. Sangree, McConnellstown, and J. H. Wintrode, M. D., Marklesburg. March 14, 1859*.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE NEW BOOK,

STATIONERY

AND

MUSIC STORE,

NOW OPEN!

The subscriber respectfully informs all concerned, that he has fitted up a room in the "Globe" building, and that he has received and is now opening a good assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY and MUSIC, which he is determined to sell at fair prices, and he invites the public generally, to give him a call.

Having made the necessary arrangements with publishers, any Book wanted and not upon his shelves, will be ordered and furnished at City prices.

As he desires to do a *lively business* with *small profits*, a liberal share of patronage is solicited.

Huntingdon, Dec. 15, 1858. WM. LEWIS.

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.

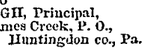
Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at
Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

J. W. DUTCHER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.



WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at
*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATI

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year. carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 708 Chestnut street, (above 7th.,) Philadelphia.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of *Ladies* to their collection of ELEGANT MANTILLAS, adapted for *Spring* and *Summer*; comprising every description and variety of fabric in medium and high priced goods—

Solid Silk Mantillas,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Paris Lace Mantillas,
English Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, &c., &c.

This department of *Ladies* attire, being a *speciality* with the subscribers, they are enabled to offer advantages not to be met with in Dry Goods Establishments.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 708 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia.*

March 16, 1859–3m.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."—

Any person, (Lady or Gentleman,) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized.* For particulars, address, (with stamp,)

W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth st., Philad'a.

March 9, 1859–3m.

STEP THIS WAY!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned informs the public generally, that he has opened out anew with a superior stock of

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,

all of which, customers will find right in quality and price.

Call at his old stand on Hill street, nearly opposite the office of Miles & Dorris.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

IMPROVED BREED OF HORSES.

A thorough bred *Morgan Horse*, bred and reared in Canada, will stand for service in Lewistown and Mifflin the present season, from April 1st to July 1st. An opportunity will be thus presented for all lovers of good stock, to breed from a horse of acknowledged superiority—one that has justly claimed so large a share of public attention wherever he has been exhibited.

The proprietor of "NORMAN," as a perfect model of his stock, believes that he fully meets the want in our Pennsylvania stock of horses. He unites with great muscular powers, the finest action. His perfect gentleness peculiarly commend him as a model family horse.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to an examination of the pedigree of "NORMAN," and to the high appreciation of the Morgan stock wherever introduced.

Call and see the horse, and examine the bills as to terms, &c.

A. LEWIS.

Mt. Union, Huntingdon co. Pa.

☞The Middleburg *Tribune*, Snyder co.; *Democrat*, Bloomfield, Perry co.; *Gazette*, Newport, Perry co.; *Chronicle*, Lewisburg, Union co.; *Watchman*, Bellefonte, Centre co., each publish the above to the amount of $2.50, and charge this office. [March 16, 1859.

THE LIVING AGE.

Having largely increased its circulation the past year, the Publishers are enabled to append the new and attractive feature of a series of LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PORTRAITS. Engraved on steel, each of which will be accompanied by a BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR, thus furnishing to its readers, not only the *cream of the best Periodical Literature of the World*, but also a complete ILLUSTRATED BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, commencing with the Portraits of De Quincy, followed by Hugh Miller, W. H. Prescott, Professor Wilson, Charles Lamb, Oberlin, Humboldt, &c.

"I say without hesitation, that if I could have but one Magazine among all that are published or re-published in our country, I should select LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. It contrives to touch the golden medium between light and solid articles, between mere instruction and mere entertainment; and a great deal of knowledge may be gathered up from it, such as every one ought to possess."—*Extract from Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

TERMS:—Single numbers, 13 cents; yearly subscription, $6—pre-paid to any address. Subscriptions for a less period, if desired. Special terms to clergymen and clubs.

DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
March 16, 1859. 508 *Broadway, N. Y.*

☞Every Number of Harper's Magazine contains from 20 to 50 pages—and from one-third to one-half more reading—than any other in the country.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The Publisher's believe that the Seventeen Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now issued contain a larger amount of valuable and attractive reading than will be found in any other Periodical of the day. The best Serial Tales of the foremost Novelists of the time: LEVER'S "Maurice Tiernay," BULWER LYTTON'S "My Novel," DICKEN'S "Bleak House" and "Little Dorrit," THACKERAY'S "Newcomes" and "Virginians," have successively appeared in the Magazine simultaneously with their publication in England. The best Tales and Sketches from the Foreign Magazines have been carefully selected, and original contributions have been furnished by CHARLES READE, WILKIE COLLINS, Mrs. GASKELL, Miss MCLOCH, and other prominent English writers.

The larger portion of the Magazine has, however, been devoted to articles upon American topics, furnished by American writers. Contributions have been welcomed from every section of the country; and in deciding upon their acceptance the Editors have aimed to be governed solely by the intrinsic merits of the articles, irrespective of their authorship. Care has been taken that the Magazine should never become the organ of any local clique in literature, or of any sectional party in politics.

At no period since the commencement of the Magazine have its literary and artistic resources been more ample and varied: and the Publisher's refer to the contents of the Periodical for the past as the best guarantee for its future claims upon the patronage of the American public.

TERMS.—One Copy for One Year, $3 00; Two Copies for One Year, $5 00; Three or more Copies for One Year (each) $2 00; Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly One Year, $4 00. *And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of* TEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two DOLLARS a year. The Semi-Annual Volumes bound in Cloth, $2 50 each. Muslin Covers 25 cents each. The Postage upon HARPER'S MAGAZINE must be paid at the Office *where it is received.* The Postage is *Thirty-six Cents a year.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, New York.

☞For sale regularly as soon as published, at Lewis Book Store.

March 9, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK AGENTS!

NEW WORK BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.

On Monday, April 11th, 1859, we shall publish THE PILLAR OF FIRE; or, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE, by the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." Being an account of the wonderful scenes in the life of the son of Pharaoh's daughter, Moses, from his youth to the ascent of Sinai; comprising, as by an eye-witness, his miracles before Pharaoh, passage of the Red Sea, and reception of the Law on Mt. Sinai.

Containing an elaborate and richly colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart and the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the land of Bondage; together with picturesque sketches of the Hebrews under their Taskmasters, of scenes, processions, and spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes, and Pyramids, and of their founders before the flood.

Delineations of beautiful women, of Miriam, Amense, Luxora and Osiria, and of wonderful men, Aaron, the Prince of Uz (Job,) and Remeses (Moses,) narrated in a series of letters from a Syrian Prince traveling in Egypt, to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.

The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty, in Dramatic Incident, and in ornate descriptions of Female Loveliness.

One Volume, large 12mo, 500 pp., Illustrated. Price, $1,25.

Sent to any address by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

☞EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED, in all parts of the country, to obtain subscribers for the above work. *Special districts will be given to good Agents*, and rare inducements offered. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

AGENTS who have sold THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, are especially invited to give their attention to this new and thrilling volume, by the *same author.*

To insure an early supply, orders should be sent in at once, as they will be filled strictly according to their priority.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers, 79 John street, New York.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, as soon as published.

March 30, 1859.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.

A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

INKS.

A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PLATFORM SCALES,

Of every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfatory, can be returned without charge.

☞Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon streets, Philadelphia.

March 23, 1859–3m.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davis, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seitz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

NETT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, are now opening a full assortment of NEW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 185

Spring Silks of New Styles,
Fashionable Double Skirt Robes,
Shawls of the New Spring Styles,
De Laines and Fancy Dress Goods,
Summer Poplins and Valencias,
Traveling Dress Goods full variety,
Blankets, Sheeting and Housekeeping Goods.

N. B.—*Storekeepers* are respectfully requested to examine our stock of BLACK SILKS and SHAWLS, before purchasing.

P. S.—*New Goods received Daily, and good Bargains from the Auctions of New York and this City.*

☞*Terms Nett Cash and prices low.*

March 9, 1859–3m.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!

Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—

The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.

JAMES BRICKER.

P. MCATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.

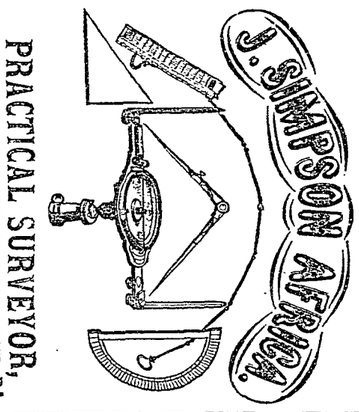
—To THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

PHILIP HOOVER.

Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.–6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

ISENBERG & CONNOR are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]



WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

[Nov. 17, 1858, 1y.] 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.

To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.

C. F. CHACE.

☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.

[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House*, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.

HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors*, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

☞He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. MCATEER.

May 12, 1858—1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

JRRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection.

Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of

D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES,

Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!

A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

☞THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD!!☜

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.

☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.

[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The STOMACH is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the LIVER for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured and what is better, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from raising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER AND BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by WORMS in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it NEVER FAILS.

A few bottles cures DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPEPSIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

DOCTOR SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S

MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,

Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm.

Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by

FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

GUITARS, VIOLINS, Bows, Screws, Bridges, Strings, Rosin, &c., &c., for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS.

Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

DIXON'S Improved Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

H. McMONIGAL,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,
Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardwaro, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

P. McATEER,
Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut